

Franklin Repository

Wednesday, July 13, 1864.

UNION NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE.

GEN. COUCH and staff have been un-dering in their efforts to protect this Department and in repelling the invasion. To their energy and skill are we indebted for the safety of Pennsylvania, and wherever the foe may advance, there we feel assured they will strike against the hosts of treason.

THE OLD FLAG, our illustrated campaign paper, will be issued on Thursday of next week, the 21st inst. We have the most substantial evidences of the favor with which it will be received by the friends of Lincoln and Johnson.

THE SITUATION.

At the time of this writing (3) P. M., Tuesday, comparative quiet has been restored in this section. The movements on our border were made by the rebel cavalry, which covered as much territory as possible to rescue plunder, and distract attention from the real movement upon Washington.

After the rebel infantry had crossed the Potomac on Thursday, and started for Frederick, their lines were withdrawn from Hagerstown, and the whole force moved East. Gen. Wallace made a gallant stand with inferior numbers on Saturday, on the Monocacy, near Frederick, but was compelled to retire.

On Monday the rebel cavalry severed both the Northern Central, and the Wilmington roads, and isolated Baltimore and Washington from the loyal States. Two trains were captured on the Wilmington road, and several bridges burned on the Northern Central. Communication with Baltimore was soon resumed, and the rebel force seems to have moved between Baltimore and Washington.

Our last advices state that the main body of the rebel forces is in the immediate vicinity of Washington, and that skirmishing is going on. The decisive battle for the safety of Washington must be fought before twenty-four hours. The rebels dare not delay, as their lines are in constant peril. We have abiding faith in the issue. A just cause and a brave army stand between the hosts of treason and the capital of the Republic.

A rumor was started here yesterday that the rebels had re-occupied Martinsburg. It is entirely without foundation. Col. Sullivan held it yesterday, and no rebels had been heard of in that neighborhood. Gen. Hunter's army is on from Western Virginia in force.

We have no further advices from Gen. Sherman.

OUR MILITIA SYSTEM.

We do not know whether the new militia law is perfect in all its details; but it should be promptly and thoroughly tried, and let its defects be developed so that they may be remedied hereafter. We must have earnest, thorough, and efficient militia organizations at the earliest possible period in this State, or perpetually suffer from raids and the consternation natural to a defenceless people when either real or imaginary danger threatens them.

Unless the war on the border shall be practically ended with the summer campaign by Gen. Grant gaining possession of Richmond and Virginia, the organization of a reliable Reserve Corps for State defence is an imperative necessity, and a thorough militia organization should also be effected so that our force may be made available at any moment.

The Pennsylvania Reserves could be recalled to the service of the State almost entire, and with the tried veterans of that corps as the nucleus, a body of ten or fifteen thousand men could be organized, that would insure the safety of our entire border. Had such a force been in existence, well officered, the marauding movement recently made into Hagerstown would never have crossed the Potomac above the mountains. Failing to capture Signal's stores and trains at Martinsburg, it would have ventured no farther in this direction.

The counties of Franklin and Adams have three been raided and plundered by the rebels; Cumberland and York have also been under the iron heel of traitors, and the Western counties have been several times threatened and fearfully perilled because of their defenceless condition. This will continue as long as

Virginia is the theatre of war, and the immense wealth of the border counties must ever be a tempting invitation to the exhausted foe.

To wait for the foe to appear upon our borders and then call upon the general government or the militia, is to refuse to avail ourselves of our own inherent strength, and to incur vast expense fruitlessly. The militia of this State have twice been with us; after the foe had retreated, and it is no discredit to entirely raw and disorganized troops, with no purpose to fight veteran rebels and no appreciation of discipline, to say that they have never accomplished anything beyond a severe infliction upon their friends; and the display of a costly ornament to the State. This war is quite too earnest and desperate for rolicking militia to play a creditable part in it.

The remedy for all this is—first an efficient and reliable Reserve for State defence, officered by experienced men, and such an organization of the militia as will keep them in readiness to be called out by companies and regiments at once. This certainly can be done, and to delay it longer is to trifle with the interests and fame of our great-Commonwealth. The power is ample; the necessity is imperative, and let the legislature in August see that Pennsylvania is just to herself and to her people.

We give in to-day's paper the two proclamations of Gov. Curtin, calling for troops to garrison Washington, Baltimore and other points, and to protect the border; and also two orders from Maj. Gen. Couch, one of which calls for 1,000 mounted men for scouting and picket duty on the border.

Franklin county sadly needs every man in her fields for the next few weeks, and even with our whole available labor much of the harvest will be lost; but the defence of our State and of our homes is the first duty of the citizens, and we appeal to every man who can possibly be spared to respond to these calls.

As the mounted men are needed for special duty in this immediate section, our young men should enter that service whenever practicable. They will be on duty near home, and affording protection to themselves and their county.

Franklin has never yet failed to respond to every call of the government, State or National; and now, although sorely tried by threatened invasion and crippled in her industry, we hope to see her do her full share to ensure safety and tranquility hereafter.

It will be seen by a call in to-day's paper that the Union County Committee have fixed Saturday the 4th of July for the Union delegate elections, and Tuesday the 11th for the County Convention. Although there are but few county offices to fill this fall, the Union men should not fail to give their attention to the primary elections, and send reliable and prudent delegates. The offices of Commissioner and Auditor have become trusts demanding the highest capacity and integrity, as our heavy indebtedness and disbursements for army purposes impose duties upon them directly and materially affecting the interests of the people. A candidate for Assembly is to be nominated, and the importance of the position cannot be over-estimated, in view of our spoliation by war and the necessity for permanent and efficient measures of border-defence. In addition to these, conferees are to be chosen to nominate a candidate for Congress and also a candidate for Judge. In the coming contest we must have our best and most available men, if we would give to our cause that signal triumph of the safety of our Nationality demands.

Lee in his extremity has divided his despairing army, and his last desperate effort for the triumph of traitors is now being made with the energy of despair. Twice before, when our armies were broken by defeat and depleted in numbers, has he polluted Northern soil with the invader's tread, and fearful was the retribution that was his reward. Again he hurls his legions across the Potomac, and Baltimore and Washington are beleaguered; and again, we doubt not, his army will reel back upon the land he has desolated by treason, defeated and hopeless. While we trust the majesty and justice of the God of Nations, we shall have unflinching faith in the triumph of the Republic.

The hour of danger is the test of fidelity. He who is ready to bow under the shadow of adversity, because the hosts of crime confront both Grant and Washington, prefers anarchy to order, and starless despotism to Constitutional freedom. He would cloud the graves of our martyred dead with dishonor and doom the living to humiliation and lawlessness. Steady, faithful men—steady! An imperilled Nationality is to be rescued—the hope of the living and the fame of the dead demand it!

STRENGTHEN our brave soldiers and the soldiers' cause. It is the duty of all. Fill their shattered ranks; cheer them with unflinching fidelity, and to a just God and a heroic Army let our sacred cause be entrusted.

THE Tribune urges the election of the ablest men on both sides to the next Congress. The Unionists, it says, should elect such men as Henry C. Carey and the Democrats such men as Geo. M. Dallas and Judge Woodward. Considering that Dallas and Woodward live in the city of Philadelphia where copperhead congressmen are not wanted, and also that for aught we know, Carey, Woodward and Dallas live in the same district, we hardly look for the fulfilment of the Tribune's wishes. True, some outside districts might elect Woodward and Dallas—such as Berks or the Tenth Legion; but we doubt whether they are inclined to borrow in that direction. Upon the whole we conclude, therefore, that Woodward and Dallas must stay out.

MARK well the malignant, treacherous copperhead in this crisis in our country's cause. The shadow of adversity quickens his whole perfidious powers into life, and he scatters unmanly treason on every side along his pathway. He would yield to treason because he loves it—because he hates the free institutions so sacred to every patriot, and he serves the purpose of Jeff Davis with more effect than his murderous soldiers if he can make loyal hearts despair. Let faithful men rise in their majesty and declare with one voice that the UNION SHALL BE PRESERVED, and THAT TREASON SHALL DIE!

LET loyal men guard well against the insidious wiles of the faithless in this hour of trial. It emboldens the treacherous and disloyal to predict the failure of the National cause, and sow the seeds of distrust widespread in our midst. The man who does so now, instead of resolving to resist the murderous invasion of treason, is a foe of the government and is seeking its destruction. Let loyal men stand firm. The last death struggle of traitors is upon us, and fidelity to our Country and our Country's cause must triumph.

THE quota of Franklin county under the calls of Gov. Curtin for 24,000 troops for 100 days is 349. We confidently hope to see more than that number in the service before the close of the present week. Chambersburg, Greencastle, Waynesboro' and Mercersburg should each have mounted companies under Gen. Couch's special call. They can be more useful than strangers on their own border, and it will be a pleasant service to protect their own homes.

UNDER the calls of the Governor for troops, they will be accepted in squads or companies. A captain's commission will be issued to any person recruiting 40 men; a first Lieutenant's for 25 men and a second Lieutenant's for 15.

The mounted men called for are to serve 100 days, and to find their own horses, for which they will be paid forty cents per day, and the value of the horses lost in the service.

THE Harrisburg Patriot and Union has more than its share of grief. Gen. Couch had the impudence to send its Editors a copy of a circular, designed especially for civil officers throughout the State, asking "official influence at once to raise men to repel the invasion; and it snuffed military despotism afar off and berated Gen. Couch to the tune of a half column. Again on Sunday Gov. Curtin issued an appeal to the people and had it read from the pulpits of Harrisburg by the ministers. As the Editors of the Patriot and Union were not at church they did not hear it, and they complain of that; and another paragraph is devoted to a display of their grief because they were not furnished with a copy of the document. After they had giving vent to their sorrow, they add a postscript to say that they have been favored with the call. We condole with the Patriot and Union. Its rebel friends are in peril in Richmond and on the Potomac, while it is wading through all manner of tribulations at home. Upon the whole we think that Gen. Couch should apologize to it for asking it to use its influence to raise troops; the ministers should apologize for reading a call to arms for common defence when its Editors were absent, and Gov. Curtin should apologize both for sending a copy of his call and also for not sending a copy. Would that do!

The magnificent series of Sanitary Fairs begun several months ago at Chicago is now nearly closed. The movement was one of the most beautiful and gigantic exhibitions of patriotism ever witnessed on the earth. Its substantial results have been in the highest degree satisfactory. The following is a tolerably accurate statement of the net proceeds of the Fairs:

Congress adjourned July 4th, at half-past 12 o'clock. Not much business of importance was on hand except the special war income tax. The Senate concurred with the House, and so the tax was laid. In the House the proceedings were closed with the reading of the Declaration of Independence, by Dr. Mehahey, reading clerk of that body.

We are indebted to Hon. A. H. Coffroth for a copy of the Congressional Reports on rebel brutality as gathered from the Fort Pillow massacre and returned prisoners.

At last the President of the United States appreciates the condition of affairs in Kentucky. Since the inauguration of the rebellion, that State has been the hot-bed in which treason has been hatched against the Government; and whilst many—very many—of her citizens have been bounteously fed at the crib of the General Government, they have not hesitated to stab on every convenient occasion. The President, has suspended the writ of habeas corpus, and declared the State to be under martial law.

OUR old foe of the Valley Spirit, Mr. John M. Cooper, has turned up as Editor of the Lancaster Intelligencer, and the first number under the new firm is beautified with new type and displays great energy and ability. We wish the new firm abundant pecuniary success, and when they get Lancaster revolutionized, we trust they will let us know.

CONGRESS has decided that none of the States which have been formally declared in insurrection shall vote for President till readmitted into the Union.

JUDGE KELLY, M. C., has our thanks for public documents.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Democrats of Perry county will hold their nominating convention on Monday the 25th inst.

The Democrats of Armstrong county have nominated E. S. Golden for Congress and Alex. Anderson for Assembly.

The Cops of Clarion have nominated W. L. Carbett for Congress; W. W. Barr for Assembly, and A. J. Rhea for Sheriff.

H. H. Crapo has been nominated for Gov. and John Owen for State Treasurer, by the Republican State Convention of Michigan.

The Nevada Constitutional Convention met on Tuesday and organized with J. Neely Johnson, ex-Governor of California, as President; the probabilities are that the Constitution will be adopted by the people.

Nebraska has voted not to organize a State Government as yet. In this, we think she has decided wisely. She had but 25,841 inhabitants in 1860; she has not more than 60,000 now; and she could hardly fail, by making herself a State, to double her local taxation—a serious consideration in these days.

Speaker Colfax has just been re-nominated by acclamation from the 9th Congressional District of Indiana. This is the seventh time he has been so honored, though the first he was beaten by Dr. Fitch by 216 majority. Five times he has been elected; the last, however, on a close vote, his majority being but 228 out of a poll of 30,000.

The Richmond Examiner calls Abraham Lincoln "the Illinois rail-splitter," and Andrew Johnson "the Tennessee tailor." The New York World has excelled its Rebel ally in vulgarity, and calls the one candidate "a rail-splitting buffoon," the other "a boorish tailor." It is well to keep before the people this sympathy of the Copperheads with traitors.

The Union conference for the 17th Congressional district met at Tyrone on the 28th ult., and had 375 ballots for Congress, but failed to nominate. The candidates were Hon. L. W. Hall, of Blair; A. A. Barker, of Cambria, and Wm. Dorris, Jr., of Huntingdon, each of whom received six votes at different stages of the protracted balloting—within one of a majority. The conference then adjourned to meet again at the same place on the 3rd day of August.

Congress has declared that none of the States which have been formally declared in insurrection shall vote for President till readmitted into the Union. The States thus excluded from participating in the approaching Presidential contest are as follows:

- Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Mississippi, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Arkansas, Texas.

Our next President and Vice President are therefore to be chosen by the following:

- Maine, 7; Ohio, 21; Massachusetts, 13; Rhode Island, 4; Michigan, 8; Connecticut, 6; Wisconsin, 8; Vermont, 5; Minnesota, 4; New York, 33; Iowa, 4; New Jersey, 7; Kansas, 3; Pennsylvania, 26; Kentucky, 11; Delaware, 3; Missouri, 11; Maryland, 7; California, 5; West Virginia, 5; Oregon, 3; Total, 24 States Electors, 241 Necessary to choice, 121

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS.

Gen. Grant sets at rest the calumnious report, relative to Gen. Meade, in a letter to a Boston gentleman, as follows:—"Gen. Meade on no occasion advised or counselled falling back toward, much less across the Rapid. There has been no word or act of his from the beginning of this campaign which indicated even a belief on his part that such a step would ever become necessary. Such rumors as you speak of are entirely idle and without the shadow of foundation."

Among the rebel officers who have arrived at Port Royal to be placed under the fire of the Charleston forts as retaliation, are: Maj. Gen. Edward Johnston, captured at Wilderness, May 10, 1864; Maj. Gen. Frank Gardner, commanding Port Hudson, captured July 14, 1863; Brig. Gen. J. J. Archer, captured at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863; Brig. Gen. George W. Stewart, captured at Wilderness, May 10, 1864; Brig. Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson, captured in Randolph county, Kentucky, August 22, 1863.

A soldier in Crooks' command of Gen. Hunter's army, writing from Charleston, West Va., since the return of the army to that point, says: "The impression on my mind about the rebellion is that the rebels are now using their last man, last dollar and last loaf of bread. There is absolutely nothing in reserve. If beaten now they go up suddenly and surely. We could see this everywhere. The last card is now being played, and if lost, all is lost for them. I do hope our people will hold out, no

matter what happens to Grant or any body else. A little perseverance is bound to win the day. All rebels want to end the war now. They prefer subjugation to another year of war."

THE WORK DONE BY HUNTER.

The Lynchburg Virginian gives the following doleful account of the desolation produced by Gen. Hunter in his raid into the heart of the Old Dominion:

"The damage done by the Yankees to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, while not fully ascertained, is reported to be very heavy. Besides the burning of the bridges across Big and Little Otter rivers and Elk creek, the track is said to be torn up for several miles, all the depots between here and Big Lick have been burned, and the water tanks destroyed. If these damages be correctly stated, it will take some time to put the road in running order again."

"The scene of desolation and ruin in the neighborhood of this city, near where the enemy made their line of battle, is positively appalling. The people were stripped of every thing, fences were torn down, crops trampled up, and every species of vandalism that savages could think of was practiced. Hogs, sheep, cattle, poultry, were stolen and carried off; and when not needed for food were wantonly slaughtered and left to rot on the ground. Among others we have heard of as being thus brutally despoiled were Mrs. Poindexter, Gen. Clay, Capt. Armstrong, Dr. Floyd, and N. W. Barksdale, on and near the Forest road; and on the Salem road, Samuel Miller, Maj. G. C. Hutter and Dr. W. Owen. There were also others, of whose names we have not been informed; and along the entire line of the enemy's march, as far as we can learn, the same scenes of plunder and robbery were enacted. Capt. Paschal Buford was stripped of everything—cattle, horses, provisions, &c., all were taken; and so with Capt. W. M. Smith, living near Lowry's, and all persons living on or within reach of the road. At Liberty the case was the same; and there is scarcely a family there who has a dust of meal or a ration of bacon."

General Hunter has simply subsisted upon the rebels—taking their stock, provisions, and other articles essential to his army. Just as did Jenkins, Imboden, Jones, Stuart and other rebel raiders in this section; but he did not play "free-boater" as did Early at York last year, and Imboden at Hagerstown last week, by demanding towns and property to be ransomed in cash, to save it from wanton destruction. When Union troops take stores, stock, &c., from rebels, the Virginian declares them "brutally despoiled"—when rebel raiders destroy and capture property of Union men, it is called humane warfare. The case being altered alters the case.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

At last, says the Philadelphia Bulletin, the National Democratic Convention has been brought to accept one horn of the dilemma which has so sorely perplexed the party for some months. The National Convention, called for July 4th, is postponed until Monday, August 29th! The difficulty, like the Convention, is not settled, but only thrown over for eight weeks. The trouble will be kept up in the interim, and when the body does assemble, the delegates will be brought face to face with about the most disagreeable difference of opinion which ever worried the patience of any clique of political wire pullers. What are they to do without a platform? Of what stripe shall their Presidential candidate be?

Under which king Bezonium? speak, or die, could not have been a more awkward query than those which the Copperheads will meet on the very threshold of the Chicago assemblage. The Pittsburgh Post, which fights rather shy of the courtship between the Cleveland Radicals and the Copperheads, wishes to cut the gordian knot by having no platform at all! But this only arranges a portion of the difficulty. Suppose you can persuade the peace men and the semi-loyal war men in the Convention to evade any declaration of principles, you must still have a candidate for President whose pro-nouncement must be owing to his words or his deeds; and those same verbal and physical actions must have borne either in behalf of war or peace. He must either be a staunch supporter of the old flag, or he must belong to the party of whom the rebel Atlanta Appeal speaks thus: "Every successful blow we strike is so much bone and muscle to the arm which, under the training of Long, Harris, Voorkees, and Vallandigham is preparing to strike the North."

How shall the suffrages of a majority of the northern people be won? How shall the feeble remnant of loyal or semi-loyal Democrats be kept in line through the canvass, and yet at the same time how will the leaders preserve the votes of the New York murderers and rotters, the Illinois assassins, the Kentucky and Maryland resistors of the draft? They be hard questions, truly, and if there be skill enough among the Copperhead managers to accomplish such a task, they will be equal to the work of mingling oil and water, or setting the Delaware on fire.

REBEL BULLETS AND COPPERHEAD BALLOTS.

The following, from the Atlanta (Georgia) Register, must be cheering to our Northern Copperheads. It shows them that their part in the works of destroying the Union is appreciated by their rebel allies:

Ex-President Pierce, Seymour, of Connecticut, Vallandigham, Reed, Wood, Richardson, and hundreds of others, are as hostile to the war as they are to black republicanism. These men are doing us an indirect service. They are not openly and avowedly our friends, nor could we reasonably ask this of them. But they are not our bloody enemies. United against Mr. Lincoln and his wicked policy, breasting the power of an overwhelming majority, firm to the traditions and precedents of constitutional liberty, the noble band of patriots is striving to erect a breakwater that shall arrest the surges of the unloosed deluge. If they did no more than resist the centralization of Mr. Lincoln, that far they are worthy of our respect and sympathy. If they hold up the banner of State rights, that far they are advocating a sentiment entitled to our admiration.

Such is the course they are pursuing, and such a course ought to have our cordial approbation. Step by step the same convictions and the same temper that have braided them in compact unity and fiery valor to denounce ultra Federalism and New England fanaticism, will inevitably bring them upon the right ground as it respects our independence. We confess our faith in their political principles. We confess our confidence that eventually these men will see the whole truth and embrace all its conclusions. We can gain nothing by denouncing them. We may lose much by presenting a hostile front to their peace movements. Live with them under the same government we never will. But, meanwhile, if they will use the ballot-

box against Mr. Lincoln, whilst we use the cartridge box, each side will be a helper to the other, and both co-operate in accomplishing the greatest work which this country and the continent have witnessed.

DESTRUCTION OF THE ALABAMA.

All doubt of the destruction of the rebel pirate Alabama is at an end. The rebel Captain Semmes and some forty of his men were rescued by a British vessel; but as it was after the pirate had hauled down her colors, they are justly prisoners and should be surrendered. As England furnished and fitted out the Alabama, it was fitting that an English vessel should have saved the pirates in the hour of their extremity. We submit Capt. Winslow's official report:

U. S. STEAMER KEARSARGE, June 19, P. M. 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Department that the day subsequent to the arrival of the Kearsarge off this port on the 14th inst., I received a note from Captain Semmes begging that the Kearsarge would not depart, as he intended to fight her, and would not delay her but a day or two. According to this notice, the Alabama left the port of Cherbourg this morning at about 9:30 o'clock. At 10:20 A. M. we discovered her steering toward us. Fearing the question of jurisdiction might arise we steamed to sea, until a distance of six or seven miles was obtained from the Cherbourg breakwaters when we rounded to and commenced steering for the Alabama. As we approached her within about 1,200 yards she opened fire, we receiving two or three broadsides before a shot was returned.

The action continued, the respective steamers making a circle round and round, at a distance of about nine hundred yards from each other. At the expiration of an hour the Alabama struck, going down in about twenty minutes afterward and carrying many persons with her. It affords me great satisfaction to announce to the Department that every officer and man did their duty, exhibiting a degree of coolness and fortitude which gave promise at the outset of certain victory.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant. JOHN A. WINSLOW, Captain. Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Sec'y of the Navy.

The Bedford Inquirer thus speaks of the Congressional nomination and the two prominent Union candidates:

"The Union candidates for Congress in this district are, Col. Francis Jordan, of Bedford, and Gen. Wm. H. Koonz, of Somerset. Others are spoken of, but these two gentlemen are most prominently before the public; and it is generally conceded that one of them will be the nominee. Gen. Koonz is an able man, very popular throughout the whole district, and especially in his own county. His integrity is beyond question. If nominated he will be very heartily supported in this county, by the Union men."

But every thing said in behalf of Gen. Koonz as a candidate fully applies to Col. Jordan with the important and essential addition in favor of Col. Jordan of a larger experience. Col. Jordan has been favorably known in every part of this district for years, as an able lawyer and public man. He is known to over the whole State, and is regarded as one of the strongest men in it. If elected to Congress, he would at once take a position of influence there, that a young man fresh in practical experience of great public affairs, would require many years to attain to. Bedford, we think has other claims to the nomination than the special fitness of the candidate presented. It is twelve years since Bedford has had a representative in Congress."

In officially informing Mr. Lincoln of his nomination the Committee of the Union Convention say, among other things:

"Believing with you, sir, that this is the people's war for the maining force of the Government which you have justly described as, 'of the people, by the people, for the people,' we are very sure that you will be glad to know, not only from the resolutions themselves, but from the singular harmony and enthusiasm with which they were adopted, how warm is the popular welcome of every measure in the prosecution of the war, which is as vigorous, unmitigated, and unflinching as the national purpose itself. No right, for instance, is so precious and sacred to the American heart as that of personal liberty. Its violation is regarded with just, instant, and universal jealousy. Yet in the hour of peril every faithful citizen concedes that, for the sake of national existence and the common welfare, individual liberty may, as the Constitution provides in case of rebellion, be sometimes summarily constrained, asking only with painful anxiety, that in every instance, and to the least detail, that absolutely necessary power shall not be hastily or unwisely exercised."

TERMS.—\$2 per annum in advance; or \$2.00 if not paid within the year. All subscription accounts must be settled annually. No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for in advance.

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All Legal Notices, of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial Sales, required by law to be advertised in the Repository, are having the largest circulation of any paper published in the county of Franklin.

All Obituary and Marriage notices exceeding five lines, and all communications, resolutions and other notices of limited or individual interest, are charged ten cents per line.

Advertisements or subscriptions may be sent directly to the Publishers, or through any responsible City Agency. M'CLURE & STONE, Proprietors.

EYE AND EAR.—Prof. J. Jaates, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, formerly of London, Holland, is located permanently at No. 511 Pine Street, Philadelphia, where persons afflicted with disease of the Eye or Ear, will be scientifically treated and cured, if curable.

ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain. No charges made for Examination. N. B.—The medical faculty is invited, as he has no secrets in his mode of treatment. July-15.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge) the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience, and possess a Valuable Remedy, will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed), by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN, may 18-3m] No. 60 Nassau street, New York.

TO CLEAR THE HOUSE OF FIES, use Dutcher's Celebrated LIGHTNING FLY KILLER, sent cheap article, easy to use. Every sheet will kill a quart of Flies, Mosquitoes, &c. FARNER, ROYALTY & Co., 10th and Market Sts. Philadelphia, wholesale agents. June-15

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.—This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and non-injurious in its nature, FRAGRANTLY SWEET, and extremely BENEFICIAL in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. July-15.